SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VOLUNTARY MOBILIZATION OF THE PROFESSION.

WE announced a fortnight ago that the Central Medical War Committee had arrived at the conclusion that the whole situation with regard to the present position of the profession in relation to the war had been changed by the Prime Minister's statement that the War Cabinet had unanimously approved the conclusion of the preceding Cabinet, that the time had come for the adoption of the principle of universal national service. The Committee believed that the medical profession would desire that its special position and difficulties should be laid before the responsible authority as soon as possible. In furtherance of this, it has caused the following letter to be addressed to the Prime Minister:

CENTRAL MEDICAL WAR COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. JENNER VERRALL, LL.D., Bath, *Chairman*.
Sir RICKMAN GODLEE, Bt., K.C.V.O., Ex-President Royal College of Surgeons of England.
Professor HARVEY LITTLEJOHN, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Edinburgh.
Colonel Sir ALEX OGSTON, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Aberdeen.
Sir WILLIAM OSLER, Bt., F.R.S., Oxford.
Dr. A. E. SHIPLEY, F.R.S., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.
Dr. T. W. SHORE, Dean of the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Dr. FREDERICK TAYLOR, President Royal College of Physicians, London.
Sir T. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, K.C.B., F.R.S., Cambridge (President, B.M.A.).
Mr. E. B. TURNER, F.R.C.S., London (Chairman of Representative Meetings, B.M.A.).
Dr. J. A. MACDONALD, LL.D., Taunton (Chairman of Council, B.M.A.).
Dr. G. E. HASLIP, London (Treasurer, B.M.A.).
Lieut.-Col. Sir JAMES BARR, LL.D., Liverpool.
Lieut.-Col. R. A. BOLAM, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dr. H. W. LANGLEY BROWNE, West Bromwich.
Dr. C. BUTTAR, London.
Major RUSSELL COOMBE, Exeter.
Dr. ADAM FULTON, Nottingham.
Major W. J. GREER, Newport, Mon.
Dr. THOMAS HENNESSY, Joint Hon. Secretary Irish Medical War Committee.
Major ALBERT LUCAS, Birmingham.
Dr. D. NAUNTON MORGAN, Gilfach Goch, Bridgend.
Dr. EDWIN RAYNER, Stockport.
Dr. B. A. RICHMOND, Secretary London Panel Committee.
N. BISHOP HARMAN, F.R.C.S., London, } *Secretaries.*
ALFRED COX, M.B., Medical Secretary B.M.A. }

Offices: 429, Strand, London, W.C.
December 30th, 1916.

Sir,

The Central Medical War Committee has noted your statement in the House of Commons on December 19th regarding the organization of the national resources, and desires to place before you what has been done in the matter of organizing the medical profession in England and Wales for the purposes of the war.

The work of this Committee was initiated by the British Medical Association, which on August 7th, 1914, issued a letter to each of its 200 Divisions asking them to make what arrangements they could for carrying on the work and protecting the interests of those practitioners who were called away on military service. Subsequently the Association appointed a Committee (which afterwards became the Central Medical War Committee) for the purpose of obtaining officers for the R.A.M.C. in co-operation with the Director-General A.M.S., and assisting in making arrangements for carrying on the practices of these officers while in the army. As will be seen from the composition of the Committee, as given at the head of this note-paper, it includes not only members of the British Medical Association but representatives of other important medical bodies.

The Committee in the summer of 1915 instituted a system of enrolment of all male members of the medical profession up to the age of 45, and this scheme was afterwards approved by Lord Derby when he was Director of Recruiting and by the Director-General A.M.S. Each man who enrolled undertook to accept a commission when called upon to do so, and the Committee undertook to consider in making its calls not only the demands of the War Office but also the needs of the civilian community.

After the passing of the second Military Service Act the Committee was recognized by the Army Council under that Act as the Central Professional Committee for England and Wales, with the duty of considering applications made by doctors to Local Tribunals for exemption, and giving decisions which are binding on the Local Tribunals.

By repeated appeals to the profession under the voluntary system; by its enrolment system, and by its system of calls subsequent to the passing of the Military Service Acts the Committee has been able to provide for the Royal Army Medical Corps a very large number of officers, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep up the supply.

The Committee, in the course of its work, has accumulated a large amount of information as to the distribution and employment of the members of the medical profession. This information is of a very detailed character, and is not in the possession of any other body.

There is still a considerable number of men of military age in England and Wales, but unfortunately a large proportion of them practise in industrial and munition areas where the supply of doctors in proportion to population was, even in peace times, not too great, and is now barely equal to the demands made upon it. In these circumstances the Committee was brought to consider whether it would not be necessary to ask the Government that some special steps should be taken to organize the whole medical profession for the national needs, civilian as well as military. At a meeting on December 6th the Committee approved the general principle of mobilization of the medical profession, apart from any question of the general mobilization of the whole community, so that any individual whose name is on the *Medical Register* shall give such service, whether in a military or a civil capacity, as he or she is competent to give, when required to do so by the State. The Committee had intended to ascertain by an appeal to the profession in England and Wales whether they were willing that the Government should be told on their behalf that steps should be taken thus to organize the medical profession, irrespective of what was done for the rest of the community. But while the subject was under discussion, your statement of December 19th appeared and seemed to the Committee materially to alter the whole situation, as it is evident that the Government intends that the whole community shall be mobilized for the national service. The Committee thereupon resolved to seek an interview with the Director-General of National Service with the intention of putting the

special position of the medical profession before him, and in taking this step has the concurrence of the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee and the Joint Committee of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Committees which have been appointed to deal with matters of this kind.

In the meantime, however, the Committee desires to place this statement before you with an intimation that it is prepared to place its services at the disposal of the Government in any way which may be thought to be most useful.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
N. BISHOP HARMAN, F.R.C.S.,
ALFRED COX, M.B.,
Secretaries.

The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P.

The Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee had independently resolved to take the same course, and has addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister:

SCOTTISH MEDICAL SERVICE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh,
23rd December, 1916.

The Right Honourable D. Lloyd-George.

Sir,

In view of your statement in the House of Commons on December 19th regarding the organization of the national resources, it is opportune that we should place before you what the medical profession in Scotland has done and is doing in this matter.

The Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee came into existence on August 14th, 1914, and was recognized by the Government on 1st June, 1916, as the Central Professional Committee for Scotland under the Military Service Act. Its composition is set forth at the head of this letter. Concerned at first only with the civil needs of the community, it added to its duties in May, 1915, that of providing the ever-increasing number of medical officers required for the army, and has since then exercised both functions with an eye to the interests of both.

Up to now it has never failed to provide all the men the Director-General has asked for, but latterly this has only been done with difficulty, and it is driven to the conclusion that if the supplies are to be kept up without seriously affecting the medical care of the civil community further organization would be required. In illustration of what has been done under the voluntary system it may be mentioned that the roll of the profession in Scotland, made up in July, 1915, contained approximately 3,900 names, and that Scotland has sent 1,800 doctors to the navy and army.

After careful consideration it was decided that, in order to provide the additional men required by the Director-General, it would be necessary to ask for a general organization of the medical profession, and on December 15th the Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

That the Committee approve of the principle of the complete organization of the medical profession for the period of the war and for six months thereafter, in order that every person whose name is on the *Medical Register* shall be held bound, when required by the Government, to give such service as he or she is competent to render to the country for naval, for military, or for civil practice.

Rider: The Committee have adopted the above resolution on the understanding that the organization referred to shall be in the hands of a Medical Committee appointed by the Government for the purpose.

The members of the Committee who sit in virtue of their official positions—the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, the President of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the Chairman of the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association—each undertook to bring this resolution before their respective bodies, and they have reported to us as follows:—

The Royal College of Physicians on December 21st unanimously passed the following resolution:

That this College, having considered the resolution submitted to it by its representative on the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee, endorses the policy of the resolution, on the understanding that the organization referred to shall be in the hands of a Medical Committee appointed for the purpose, and that this College and the other Scottish medical corporations are adequately represented on the Committee.

The Royal College of Surgeons on December 20th unanimously passed the following resolution:

That this College, having considered the resolution submitted to it by its representative on the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee, endorses the policy of the resolution, on the understanding that the organization referred to shall be in the hands of a Medical Committee appointed for the purpose, and that this College and the other Scottish medical corporations are adequately represented on the Committee.

The Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow had by its standing orders only two alternatives, first to adopt the motion and remit it to the Council with powers, or to remit it to the Council for report. The Faculty adopted the latter procedure, and an early meeting of the Faculty will be held to consider the Council's report. The Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association met on December 22nd and adopted the following resolution:

That this Committee approve of the principle of the complete organization of the medical profession during the period of the war and for six months thereafter, in order that every person whose name is on the *Medical Register* shall be held bound when required by the Government to give such service as he or she is competent to render to the country for naval, for military, or for civil practice, subject to the following riders:

1. The Committee have adopted this resolution on the understanding that the organization referred to shall be in the hands of a Medical Committee appointed by the Government for the purpose.
2. That at least one half of the members of the Committee in question should consist of general practitioners.

It was the Committee's intention to proceed by laying these resolutions before meetings of the profession in the larger centres of population in Scotland and when they had received as was anticipated an almost unanimous endorsement to ask you to introduce the necessary legislation.

In view of your announcement the Committee is of opinion that the information contained in this letter should be laid before you at once so that you may place it at the disposal of whatever authority is entrusted with the matter, and I am to add that the Committee places itself and all the information at its disposal unreservedly at the service of the country.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
NORMAN WALKER, *Convener.*

The Joint Committee of the Royal Colleges in England has taken a similar course by addressing the following letter to the Prime Minister:

COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (ENGLAND).

January 5th, 1917.

Sir,

The Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons which was appointed to consider, either independently or in conjunction with other bodies, urgent medical questions arising out of the war, and which is recognized as the Statutory "Committee of Reference," have been informed that letters have been addressed to you by the Central Medical War Committee and the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee on the subject of the mobilization of the medical profession.

On the 21st ult. the Committee adopted the following resolution:

That the Committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons are of opinion that it is desirable to join the Central Medical War Committee and the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee in a deputation to the Director of National Service to urge upon him that the mobilization of the medical profession should be organized under his direction by a representative body selected from that profession.

The Committee now desires to express to you their wish to assist in such manner, as may be determined, the mobilization of the profession by placing themselves and the information they possess at the disposal of the Government, and in doing so they beg to assure you that they are acting now, as they have in the past, in full sympathy and co-operation with the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee and the Central Medical War Committee.

The following are the present members of the Committee:

FREDERICK TAYLOR, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Lieut.-Col. W. HALE WHITE, M.D., F.R.C.P., R.A.M.C.(T.).
Major SIDNEY MARTIN, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., R.A.M.C.(T.).

Major F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.S., R.A.M.C.(T.).
Captain H. G. TURNEY, M.D., F.R.C.P., R.A.M.C.(T.).
Surgeon-General Sir W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., R.N., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, F.R.S.
Sir RICKMAN J. GODLEE, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. W. F. HASLAM, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.(T.).
Lieut.-Col. D'ARCY POWER, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.(T.).
CHARLES RYALL, Esq., F.R.C.S.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. G. HALLETT, *Secretary*.

The Right Honourable David Lloyd George, M.P.,
Prime Minister.

THE REPLY OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

The following reply from the Prime Minister has been received by the Central Medical War Committee:

10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.,
January 10th, 1917.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by Mr. Lloyd George to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th December, and to thank the Central Medical War Committee for their courtesy in submitting to him the statement of the work done by them.

The Prime Minister is well aware of the invaluable services rendered to the nation during the war by the medical profession.

Yours faithfully,
F. L. STEVENSON.

N. Bishop Harman, Esq., F.R.C.S.

LONDON PANEL COMMITTEE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the London Panel Committee was held on January 9th to consider the proposals for mobilizing the profession. The Chairman (Dr. H. J. CARDALE) said that the Subcommittee which had been considering the matter recommended that the Director of National Service should be approached with certain proposals—namely, that the Central Medical War Committee be given extended powers and a larger and more representative membership; that a lay element be introduced into the work of carrying into effect such of the recommendations of the Central Committee as had to do with medical services on behalf of the civilian population; and that greater use be made of the part-time service of civilian doctors by the army authorities in this country. It was beyond question that more medical men were required for the army, but so far as London was concerned he believed it to be quite impossible for more to be released without some scheme of substitution, and, without committing themselves to the principle of immediate mobilization, it was important that, should the proposal mature, the profession itself should have a controlling hand in the arrangements. Dr. A. WELPLY moved the reference back of the whole matter, arguing that it had been rushed, that insufficient information had been given, that the Central Medical War Committee as at present constituted was not the proper body to undertake the work of mobilization, and that if part-time service were generally accepted it might meet the situation. Dr. LAURISTON SHAW urged that the aim should rather be to strengthen and improve the Central Committee in such a way that the necessity for safeguarding civilian interests would be adequately brought to the notice of the Government.

The motion to refer back was lost, and the recommendations were then taken in detail. The first was to the effect that if the mobilization scheme was to be efficiently worked, extended powers should be conferred upon the Central Committee, and that the membership of the committee should be strengthened by the addition of at least six general practitioners, of whom one should be a woman. This was amended to make all the six additional members men actively engaged in panel practice, and in this form the recommendation was carried. The second recommendation provided that in so far as the recommendations of the Central Committee had reference to the medical service of the civilian population, these should be carried into effect by a small executive committee appointed from the members of the Central Committee, with lay members appointed by the Director of National Service. Dr. FARMAN and others expressed the opinion that these lay members would be in an ambiguous position, and that it would be impossible to secure laymen of any eminence if they had merely to register the decrees of the superior professional committee. Dr. RICHMOND said that the lay members' function was to see that the instructions of the full committee were carried out with due regard to the needs of the civilian population. Dr. SHAW said that they would be men of high civil standing whose word would be an assurance to the Government that something more than professional interests were being considered. The CHAIRMAN said that they could not demand that the working of the whole scheme should be entirely in professional hands, and moderation of attitude in this respect would be more likely to commend their proposals to the Government. The recommendation was agreed to, as was a further recommendation urging that greater use should be made by the army authorities in this country of the part-time services of civilian doctors. Dr. FARMAN desired to move a further resolution to the effect that regulations protecting the practices of panel practitioners accepting military service should be extended to cover the practices of men transferred under the substitution scheme, but he consented to postpone it until considered by the subcommittee.

British Medical Association.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES BY UNQUALIFIED PERSONS.

THE British Medical Association has accepted an invitation from the Association of Municipal Corporations to join in a deputation to the President of the Local Government Board on Wednesday, January 24th, for the purpose of urging that administrative measures for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases can only attain their maximum effectiveness in protecting the public health when the treatment of such diseases by unqualified persons is prevented by law.

SICKNESS BENEFIT AND DISEASES DUE TO OWN MISCONDUCT.

An insurance practitioner brought to the attention of the Association the fact that some of his patients suffering from venereal diseases were, by the rules of the approved society, debarred from sickness benefit, and were as a result suffering extreme hardship and their recovery retarded, and asked that the Association take action in the matter. Representations were made to the approved society in question as to the desirability of considering the question of the amendment of its rules in this connexion, with the result that the Association has been informed by the secretary that the matter will receive the consideration of the society at its next meeting. He added that his committee were favourably inclined to the course suggested by the Association, and were communicating with the Insurance Commissioners with a view to obtaining their approval to the alteration of rules required in order to allow the payment of benefit in all cases of venereal diseases.

The attitude of the Commissioners on this question is shown by the answer given in the House of Commons on July 31st, 1916, by Mr. Roberts, then Chairman of the Joint Committee of Insurance Commissions, who said that "the rule disqualifying for benefit a member whose incapacity is due to his own misconduct is optional, and can be revoked by any society at its pleasure. The finance of the Insurance Acts, therefore, must be held to include provision for the payment of benefit in such cases. The problem is in fact not wholly or mainly a financial one, since the safeguarding of the benefit funds was not the object, so far as I am aware, which societies had in view in originally adopting rules of the kind in question. The whole question, to the vital importance of which the Insurance Commissioners are fully alive, is receiving careful consideration, and I am hoping to have an early opportunity of consulting approved societies with regard to the position under their rules."

Association Notices.

BRANCH AND DIVISION MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

WILTSHIRE BRANCH.—Dr. J. Tubb-Thomas, the President, announces that Mr. F. S. Kidd, Surgeon, Genito-Urinary Department, London Hospital, will deliver a lecture on "The modern methods of treatment and diagnosis of diseases of the male urethra," illustrated by large diagrams, at the Council

Chamber, County Offices, Trowbridge, on Wednesday, January 17th, at 3 p.m. Dr. Tubb-Thomas offers a cordial invitation to all medical practitioners and officers of the R.A.M.C. in the county of Wilts and the adjoining districts to attend.

Naval and Military Appointments.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following notifications are announced by the Admiralty: Fleet Surgeons R. M. Richards to the *Victory*, additional; J. A. Keogh, M.B., to the *Pembroke*; W. Jackson to the *Vivid*, additional. Staff Surgeons R. H. St. B. E. Hughes to the *Pembroke*, additional; W. H. Hastings to the *Blonde*, vice Burdett; B. S. Robson, M.B., to Hospital Ship *Magic*, vice Hastings; J. H. Burdett to Chatham Hospital; S. F. Dudley to the *Pembroke*. Surgeons E. C. Holtom to the *Pembroke*, additional; W. C. Carson to the *Victory*. Temporary Surgeons F. J. R. Cowie, M.B., F. H. Cripps, M.B., to the *Pembroke*, additional; F. H. Vey to the *Kent*, vice Dixon; E. I. Lloyd to the *Shannon*, vice Reckitt; A. Orr-Ewing, M.B., to the Haslar Hospital; H. H. Bailey to Plymouth Hospital; C. E. Rickett to the *Victory*.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

To be Surgeon Probationers: D. A. Cadman and C. A. Horder.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Brodribb is restored to the establishment.

H. M. Rigby, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Captain R.A.M.C.T.F.), to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

Fleet Surgeon W. E. Home, M.D., R.N.(ret.), to be temporary Major.

To be temporary honorary Majors: R. Armstrong-Jones, M.B., F.R.C.P., E. W. White, M.B.

The name of temporary Captain William J. Moloney, M.B., is as now described, and not as in the *London Gazette* of December 11th, 1916.

Temporary Captain T. F. Weakliam, M.B., relinquishes his commission on account of ill health.

Temporary Captains relinquish their commissions: J. Burfield, M.B., F.R.C.S., R. J. Jones.

To be temporary Captains: Temporary Lieutenant F. W. H. Hutchinson, C. G. Whorlow, R. Williams, C. H. Treadgold, M.D.

The notification in the *London Gazette* of July 21st, 1916, regarding H. D. McCall is cancelled.

Temporary Lieutenants relinquish their commissions: F. J. R. Forster, M.B., J. D. Shields, M.B., V. K. O'Gorman, M. F. Hession.

To be temporary Lieutenants: J. K. Watson, M.D., C. D. H. Corbett, M.D., A. E. Goldie, M.B., H. H. Fairfax, S. G. J. Dowling, M.B., A. C. S. Waters, E. H. White, M.B., F. C. Sprawson, M.B., F.R.C.S., F. Simpson, W. F. Gibb, C. M. Atkinson, A. G. Macdonald, M.D., A. B. McMaster, M.D., F. Challans, M.D., C. E. Tangye, M.D., P. J. O'Sullivan, P. A. Leighton, M.D., M. E. A. Wallis, R. O. Whyte, M.B., L. B. C. Trotter, M.D., I. G. Cobb, C. K. Smith, M.B., J. H. Mayston, H. Freeth, M.D., A. Leitch, M.B., J. Young, M.B., M. H. Raper, M.D., T. H. Macfie, M.B., B. A. Slocombe, M.B., M. Henry, M.B., C. L. Williams, H. G. Peel.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

Captain A. N. S. Carmichael, M.B., from Attached to Units other than Medical Units, to be Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. McD. Nicoll, M.B., relinquishes his temporary rank on ceasing to command a field ambulance.

Captain (temporary Major) H. N. Barnett, F.R.C.S., relinquishes his temporary rank on ceasing to command a field ambulance.

Captain H. G. F. Dawson to be Major.

Captain J. M. Hunt, M.B., to be temporary Major whilst acting as registrar of the hospital.

Captain (temporary Major) J. Young, M.B., F.R.C.S., to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding a field ambulance.

Captains H. M. Rigby, M.D., F.R.C.S., E. D. Macnamara, M.D., F.R.C.P., and A. D. Reid are seconded whilst holding temporary commissions in the R.A.M.C.

VACANCIES.

NOTICES REGARDING APPOINTMENTS.—Attention is called to a Notice (see Index to Advertisements—Important Notice re Appointments) appearing in our advertisement columns, giving particulars of vacancies as to which inquiries should be made before application.

BIRKENHEAD UNION.—Junior Female Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—(1) Physician to Out-patients; (2) Surgeon to Out-patients.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth, S.W.—(1) Resident Medical Officer; (2) House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 and £150 per annum respectively.

BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Second and Third House-Surgeons. Salary, £200 and £180 per annum respectively.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £175 per annum.

CARDIFF: KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon.

CHESTERFIELD AND NORTH DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL.—Second House Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL.—Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. Salary, £350 per annum.

GUILDFORD: ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £200 per annum.

HARROGATE: FURNESS AUXILIARY HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £35 a month.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—(1) Two House-Surgeons; (2) Assistant Casualty Medical Officer; (3) House-Physician. Salary, £60 per annum and £5 washing allowance.

HUDDERSFIELD EDUCATION AUTHORITY.—Assistant School Medical Officer. Salary, £350 per annum.

KIRKWALL: PARISH OF EDAY.—Medical Officer.

LEAMINGTON SPA: WARNEFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Junior Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum.

LIVERPOOL PARISH.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer for the Brownlow Hill Institution. Salary, £300 per annum.

MANCHESTER: COUNTY ASYLUM, Prestwich.—Locumtenent. Salary, £7 7s. per week.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum.

NOTTINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon (lady).

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, W.—Clinical Assistant in the Out-patients' Department.

PLAISTOW HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, E.—Temporary Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum.

PORTSMOUTH BOROUGH MENTAL HOSPITAL.—Locumtenent. Salary, £7 7s a week.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford.—House-Surgeon.

ROCHDALE INFIRMARY.—Second House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £500 per annum.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—Member of Court of Examiners.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, Great Portland Street, W.—Resident Surgical Officer.

SHEFFIELD ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Clapham Common, S.W.—House-Physician (female). Salary, £100 per annum.

SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—School Dentist. Salary, £300 per annum, rising to £350.

VENTNOR: ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, Welbeck Street, W.—House-Physician. Salary, £250 per annum.

WORCESTER CITY COUNCIL.—Assistant Medical Officer (female). Salary, £350 per annum.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.—The Chief Inspector of Factories announces the following vacant appointments: Foyers (Inverness), Frodsham (Chester), Paignton (Devon), Wartle (Aberdeen).

To ensure notice in this column—which is compiled from our advertisement columns, where full particulars will be found—it is necessary that advertisements should be received not later than the first post on Wednesday morning. Persons interested should refer also to the Index to Advertisements which follows the Table of Contents in the JOURNAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

GEOGHEGAN, A. V., M.D.Dub., District Medical Officer of the Risbridge Union.

SLATTERY, J. B., M.D., District Medical Officer of the Saffron Walden Union.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is **5s.**, *which sum should be forwarded with the notice not later than the first post on Wednesday morning in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.*

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—PRICE.—On January 2nd, at St. Mary's, Reading, by the Rev. C. L. Jeayes, vicar of St. Mary's, Newbury, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Whitfield, vicar of Hughenden, and the Rev. W. Wickham Legge, vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, Captain Ian Dunbar Dickson, R.A.M.C., eldest son of John Dunbar Dickson, M.D., J.P., and Mrs. Dickson, of The Gables, Marlow, to Nell Gwenllian Parry Price, younger daughter of Major Parry Price, and Mrs. Parry Price, of Castle Hill, Reading.

SCOTT—BURNS.—On December 30th, 1916, very quietly at St. Mary's, Finchley, Eric Arnold Scott, temporary Captain, R.A.M.C., only son of Albert G. Scott, "Glenroy," Seymour Road, Finchley, to Margaret Jessie Burns (Madge), daughter of the late J. B. Burns, of Rugeley.

DEATH.

JOHNSTON.—On January 4th, at 31, Waverley Street, Nottingham, James Hunter Johnston, M.B., M.S Edin., aged 51.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

TUESDAY.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE:
5 p.m.—General Meeting of Fellows.

WEDNESDAY.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE:
SECTION OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.—4.30 p.m., Exhibition of Books, Portraits, etc. 5 p.m., Mr. R. R. Steele: A Mediaeval Panacea.

THURSDAY.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE:
SECTION OF DERMATOLOGY.—4.30 p.m., Cases.

DIARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Date.	Meetings to be Held.
	JANUARY.
17 Wed.	Wiltshire Branch, Trowbridge, 3 p.m.
	FEBRUARY.
6 Tues.	London: Organization Committee. London: Propaganda Subcommittee, 3 p.m.

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